NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 4

RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. XIII. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1832. No. 643.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

must be post-paid

All letters upon business relative to the paper, must be post paid.

A Camp-Meeting will be

held by the Methodist Protestant Church, at Reuben Hill, about 16 miles east of Greensborough, on the road from Trollinger's Bridge, to commence on Friday the 26th day of October.

Christian ministers, of all denominations, are respectfully invited to give us their co-operation. By order of

WILLIS HARRIS, *President.*

October 2. 42—

The Rev. Willis Harris is

expected to preach at the Christain Chapel in this place, on Thursday evening the 18th inst. at candle light.

October 2. 42—

New and Cheap Store.

THE subscribers having commenced the Mercantile Business under the firm of S. & W. MOORE, beg leave to inform their acquaintances and others trading to this place, that they are now opening their stock of Goods, (one door west of W. Kirkland's corner,) comprising a general assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Hardware. Cutlery. Groceries. Drugs and Medicines. Hatters Materials,

SHOES of every description, HATS, and Ladies and Misses Leghorn and Dunstable BONNETS

They will keep constantly on hand a supply of LEATHER, both country and northern tanned consisting of sole Leather, Side, Upper, Kip, Calf and Seal Skins, Goat and Sheep Skins, Morocco, Sheep Skins for lining, &c. Buff Horse Skin, Bridle, Harness and Skirting.

They would respectfully invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine their stock.

Stephen Moore,
William Moore.

N. B. The subscriber has for sale a large quantity of BACON and LARD.

Stephen Moore.

May 4. 21—

CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Spring supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery Groceries, &c.

which they will dispose of at *very low prices* for cash. Determined to deal on liberal terms they invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their articles.

April 13. 18—

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business the Subscribers have established a BOOKBINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner

J. Gales & Son.

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that Work as choose to send their Nos. to him to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied.

Raleigh, August 2. 35—

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides containing 1067 acres, bounded on one side by Haw River, and on another by Cane Creek. Its superior fertility is conceded by every body in the least acquainted with it. It is contiguous to a good ut-let, is well watered and healthy, has one of the best Mill Seats on the River, one mile below Woody's Ferry—Cotton Gin, Screw and Screen, a comfortable Dwelling House, &c.

If required, it shall be divided into two or more lots; and with bond and good security, a reasonable indulgence will be given for nearly the whole of the purchase money.

Samuel S. Jackson.

Orange County, Aug. 27. 1832. 37—3m

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

SIXTY cents per bushel will be given for WHEAT, delivered at Crane's Mill.

Faddis & Crane.

October 2. 42—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having closed his mercantile business, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment as soon as possible. The accounts of G. M. JOHNSTON & Co. and W. E. ANDERSON & Co. will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of the house in which he was recently doing business. Possession will be given in three months after sale.

Walker Anderson.

October 2. 42—f

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at my plantation seven miles north of Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 6th November next, my stock of Sheep, Hogs and Cattle, a set of Blacksmith's Tools, the crop of Corn, Wheat, &c with a variety of Farming Tools, and other articles too tedious to mention.

I WISH also to sell the PLANTATION, which contains 898 acres with about 350 acres cleared, now in good order and under excellent fences, well watered, and has all the necessary Houses and Stables with and excellent Threshing Machine. There is a Peach Orchard of about 1100 trees of fruit not surpassed in quality to any orchard in the state; also about 500 apple trees in great variety particularly selected. There are two first rate meadows, sufficient to yield 40,000 pounds of hay.

This tract of land will be sold privately in parcels to suit purchasers, provided all can be sold. Negroes will be taken in payment, or a long credit given if desired.

This land will be sold on the above mentioned day to the highest bidder, if not disposed of before, as I am determined to remove from the state; and those indebted to me will please make payment

J. P. Sneed.

I wish to buy a Carryall.

I have some several fine blooded HORSES for sale privately.

October 9 42—tds

MEDICINES.

SWEET OIL.
Cold pressed Castor Oil,
Rhubarb Root, do. fine,
Antibilious Pills, very good to cleanse the stomach of bile, and prevent fever,
Aloetic Pills,
Worm Powders and Aloes,
Rhumatic Drops, Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Cough Drops, Liquorice Ball,
Cayenne, Valerin and Ginsang Root,
Staughton's and Restorative Bitters,
Wine Bitters, &c.
Spirits of Hartshorn,
Essence of Peppermint.

The subscriber has on hand, and designs keeping all the Medicines necessary in removing diseases and restoring the sick to health.

John Allen.

September 11. 39—

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few Young Negro Men of good character, by the 1st of October next, for which he will give good prices in cash

Walker Anderson.

Hillsborough, July 25. 33—

TEMPERANCE.

AT the Temperance Convention, held at Raleigh, on the 15th of December, 1830, it was *Resolved* that the several Temperance Societies already formed, and those which may hereafter be formed within this State, be requested to become auxiliary to the State Society, and report to its Secretary their officers and number of members; and also to forward a copy of their constitution to this society. Also that the Secretary of this society report their formation to the Parent Society." And as the annual meeting of the North Carolina State Temperance Society will take place on Thursday, the 15th of December next, in Raleigh, the attention of auxiliaries is politely called to the above resolution. A Speedy compliance with its request is solicited.

As frequent inquiries are made as to the terms required of auxiliaries, it may serve a good purpose to answer them publicly

1st. Any society whose members neither make, buy, use, nor sell ardent spirits, except as medicine, may become auxiliary, by sending a copy of their constitution and their reports to the Parent Society through the hands of their Corresponding Secretary, Rev. *Tho. P. Hunt,* Wilmington.

2d. It is expected of auxiliaries that they report to the Corresponding Secretaries annually (a few weeks at least before the annual meeting at Raleigh) their officers, number of members, and any other interesting matter which in their judgment will promote the cause of temperance, and that they send delegates to the annual meeting.

3d. As the society has no funds, and the Secretary serves without any compensation, it is desirable that all communications be *post paid.*

THOMAS P. HUNT, *Cor. Sec'y.*
N. C. S. T. S. Wilmington, N. C

☞ Editors friendly to the cause of Temperance will please insert this two or three times.

MEDICINES.

CASTOR Oil (quart, pint and half pint bottles) Sal Ammoniac Anti-monial Wine Opodildoc, Wormseed Oil, Opium, Essences of Lemon and Cinnamon, Oil of Cinnamon, Carpenter's Saratoga Powders, Seidlitz and Ginger Beer Powders, Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort; the last named medicine is very serviceable in all diseases of the Lungs. For sale by

H. Yarbrough.

September 5. 38

NOTICE.

WILL be rented, on Monday the 15th of October next, on the premises, the Plantation belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased. And also at the same time and place will be hired out for the term of one year, several Negroes, belonging to the said estate.

Temperance Hart, *Guardian.*

september 22, 41—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to Mr. Walker Anderson, at a price considerably below the New York cost, and having taken his store house, are now commencing the Mercantile Business. They feel disposed to sell goods on extremely favourable terms to those who will honour them with their patronage; and as they soon expect an additional and complete assortment from New York, they flatter themselves with being able to sell excellent bargains for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

J. Cameron & Co.

September 19th 40

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on Thursday the 15th of November next, at his residence at the Tilt Hammer, six miles below Hillsborough, all his

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Wagon, Geer, Horses, Hogs, Cows, and other articles

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

William Piper.

September 18 30—

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand, drawn by Robert Moore in favour of Hubert Francis, dated 12th of March 1831, or thereabouts, and payable twelve months after date; which note had been passed to the subscriber. This notice is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, or the said Moore from making payment to any person but to me

Joseph Allison.

September 18. 40—3w

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand, given about the 6th of October last, to me, by Richard L. Cook as principal and William H. Phillips as security, for fifty-three dollars and forty-five cents, or thereabouts. All persons are forewarned from trading for the same, and the said Cook and Phillips from paying the same to any person but myself, as I have never assigned or otherwise disposed of it to any person whatever.

James Allison.

September 21. 41—

THRESHING MACHINE FANS, MILLS, and PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers offer to the public a newly invented THRESHING MACHINE, constructed on the spike or rubbing principle. Those who wish to save labor and expedite the business of threshing, will find this one of the most useful machines ever offered to them. With two horses this machine acquires the velocity of 650 to 700 revolutions in a minute, at which speed it is warranted to thresh perfectly clean from 125 to 150 bushels per day.

They can also supply, upon short notice, FAN MILLS, upon Sinclair & Moore's plan, of Baltimore; and also Sinclair & Moore's highly improved Bar Shear PLOUGHS, made of the best materials, and warranted to perform well.

Orders addressed to the subscribers at Miltonwill be punctually attended to.

Harrington & Farley.

N. B. A supply of FAN MILLS and PLOUGHS will be constantly kept at Hillsborough, by SAMUEL CHILD, *Agent.*

June 19. 27—

BACON FOR SALE.

5000 lbs. Good BACON,

for sale by

Josiah Turner & Co.

June 12. 26—tf

CASH for FLAX SEED.
Wanted 50 barrels CORN.
1000 bushels WHEAT—seventy cents for White, 65 for Red Wheat.

J. Webb.

July 17 31—

CASH

WILL be given for a few likely young negroes apply to

J. Taylor.

Hillsorough, July3. 29—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

STEAM CARRIAGE.—A London paper, speaking of an experiment made with a steam carriage on a common road, which it states was successful, expresses a hope that in a short time the use of horse-power, where celerity of movement is required, will be entirely out of date.

The inventor of the new engine is a Mr. Walter Hancock, of Stratford, who was attended by several scientific gentlemen from London, sixteen of whom took seats in the cars in front. The carriage, guided by Mr. Hancock in front, was put in motion by his turning a lever, connected with the steam cock of the boiler, and proceeded through Stratford, up the hill, to the Green Man, on the Forest, at the steady pace of eight miles an hour. He then turned short, and returned to the factory within forty minutes, after running about seven miles in the pleasantest manner, and with a perfect sense of security to every one in the carriage.

In fact, the experiment was successful, and we may henceforward look to the rapid introduction of a safe and greatly improved mode of travelling, leading to a very important revolution in the domestic economy of nations. The carriage in question has two bodies for sixteen passengers, and two seats for outside ones. This double body occupies a length of ten feet, and the engine house and apparatus about eight feet in the rear. The quantity of fuel consumed during this trip was about 2½ bushels of coke, the fire being fed behind. The stock of water converted into steam was about three barrels, or 100 gallons. The height of the vehicle is nine feet, and it stands 3 feet 8 inches from the ground.

The boiler is of the description called tubular, and in this engine it consists of twelve chambers, each distinct, and formed of the best charcoal iron, so that no explosion is probable, and if any took place, it could be only one of the chambers, and inconsequential. This carriage is built for the Greenwich road, and it will perform that journey in half an hour. The facility of stopping is perfect, and its traverses on a crowded road are effected with a far greater surety than in any carriages drawn even by the best trained horses. It turns in the shortest compass, and, in fact, possesses all the best qualities of a modern built carriage. Other carriages, with omnibus bodies, to carry fourteen passengers, are now building, of somewhat lighter construction, which are intended to travel about twelve miles an hour. As the engine is placed in the rear of the carriage, and the boiler and fire at the extremity, no inconvenience is experienced by the passengers from noise, heat, or smoke, and the sensation is precisely that of travelling in any other carriage.

DEATH OF BRANT.—The Western Mercury contains the following brief obituary notice:

"Died, at the Mahawk village, near Brentford, JOHN BRANT, Esq. Chief of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, and son of the gallant Chieftain, who distinguished himself so nobly in the revolutionary and late wars. Mr. Brant was an accomplished gentleman, and died sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances of the first respectability."

The cause of the death of this Chief is not mentioned. He was very generally known as meriting the character above given him; and his loss will be felt by many. He was educated in England. Most readers will remember his correspondence with the poet Cambell, in vindication of his father's memory, from the charge of cruelty attached to it in Gertrude of Wyoming. An attempt was made, but abandoned, to implicate Captain Brant as being consulted during the Morgan transaction, by the abductors. But it was found that he had nothing whatever to do with it. He has left behind him an unsullied and enviable reputation. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

OBITUARY.—The unfortunate CALVIN EDSON, is no longer a *living* Skeleton. Dr. Scudder, of the American Museum, has received information of his death, at his residence in Randolph, Vermont. The mysterious cause of his excessive emaciation, has, it is said, been at length solved. The disease of which he died, was Tabes Mesenterica, or Tape Worm. The worm is said to have been twelve or fourteen feet in length. If this be so, the mystery of the enormous appetite of the deceased, is likewise solved.

BONAPARTE.—What a vain thing was his ambition! Who can hope to attain to half what Napoleon won? Yet what did even *he* win? He ennobled his family—but it has sunk back into obscurity. He heaped up treasure—but his enemies have scattered it. He allied himself to a Royal family—but his wife soon forgot him. He created his son a king—but this son died a mere subject.—His *power* was *first on the earth,* and his name carried terror in the sound—but his arm lies powerless in the grave, and his name is rapidly passing into oblivion!

The objects of his ambition were difficult of attainment, unsatisfying in their nature, and brief in their duration.

How much nobler is that ambition which seeks the distinction of being just, merciful, peaceable and useful! How much rather would we enjoy the reputation of a FRANKLIN, a HOWARD, or a WILBERFORCE, than to attain to the glories of a Bonaparte, an Alexander, or a Cæsar!

How much more enviable is the skill and industry "which makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," than the talents of the warrior, which spread misery all around, and add no happiness to his own lot. Yet the "bubble reputation" is sought "at the cannon's mouth," by men who claim to be *great*—while the sure and certain road to happiness, quiet industry, with contentment and a good conscience, is passed by untrodden and almost unseen.

Portsmouth Journal.

From the Georgia Courier.

Is it not matter of special wonder, that now, when there is comparatively nothing to make a fuss about, we have jumped up, clenched our teeth and fists, and are for fighting—our own shadows! They are entirely our own, as we have made them. The moment the tariff is reduced to something near what it ought to be in amount, we swear we will not submit to it—will "wake up from the cool honey dews of our dreamless rest," and resist unto blood—and if we cannot ward off the horrible curse from our posterity, before the little *gristle* arms of our children shall be manacled with the fetters of slavery, we will cut their throats. Are we in our senses or not? Here is a reduction of duties to the amount of upwards of five millions and a quarter, in compliance, certainly in part, with our wishes and urgent remonstrances—the amount approximating the revenue standard, for which we contend, with the fairest prospect that the same peaceful and rational means which have procured us so much, will be finally and triumphantly successful—and still we solemnly resolve that the present bill is a "thousand fold worse," than the one whose burdens it has lessened nearly a fourth, and that it is our bounden and paramount duty to resist it, even if the consequences should drench our beloved country in blood, and whelm its free institutions in the anarchy of dissolution. Heavens, do we address rational beings—freemen who have the intelligence of men?

The aim of Education should be to teach us rather how to think, than what to think—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

Beattie.

GEORGIA.

Answer received by the Richmond County (Georgia) Committee of Correspondence on the subject of Nullification.

Albemarle county, Virginia, Sept. 4.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 20th ult. bearing the Augusta post mark of the 24th. You ask me at the instance of a public meeting of my fellow citizens of Richmond County, to communicate to them, through you, my sentiments in regard to *Nullification*, and forward me the proceedings of the meeting, as the best explanation of the acts and motives of those who composed it. Such a request, so urged, demands, for my own credit, an immediate and explicit answer. The election is rapidly approaching, and any intentional delay or disguise, would be inconsistent with my habits, and unworthy of your Representatives.

I consider nullification, as a proposed remedy for the evils of the Tariff, unsound in theory, and unsafe in practice. This opinion, probably of little consequence to any one but myself, though uttered frankly, is I hope without any thing of arrogance or dogmatism.

Having answered the question put to me, as one in the catalogue of candidates I might, if this were an ordinary occasion, be permitted to conclude, with the approved formula, of gratitude and devotion to my generous constituents, and to the personal friends, through whom their communication has been made. But the time—the circumstance—the great interests at stake—the danger of the crisis to our country and the cause of freedom—all admonish me not to deal in the common places of holiday ceremony, or to shelter myself behind dry and barren generalities.

My sentiments are not demanded, on account of any personal suspicion, or the apprehenson of peculiar danger from nullification in Congress. They have been required most probably from a flattering but mistaken estimate of their possible influence with the public: and as in our day and land, every man judges, well or ill, for himself, you look not for opinions only, but some reasons to support them.

Though usually regarding the insignificance of mere party controversies with contempt, and their intolerance and malignity with disgust; every personal wish, and taste and feeling is lost in a question like the present. Its intrinsic magnitude and enduring effects no one will deny; and my views of it, although neither novel or profound, are due to the solicitation of a community among whom the best and longest part of my life has past, in the interchange of mutual good will, and to you the companions of my youth or boyhood. In such an intercourse concealments would be pitiful—professions misplaced. Thoughts opened without reserve—emotions the deeper for suppression, may be safely commended to the favourable interpretation of men, whose experience of the world must ere this have taught them, there is always least heart where there is most tongue.

It is impossible for me to defend, palliate or deny the evils of a protective tariff. At every stage of my political life I have borne testimony against them. But I cannot—dare not say, they are unendurable—irremediable—or entirely to be imputed to the grasping avarice of any portion of our country. Writing within view of Monticello, once the home and now the grave of Jefferson, I may not profane the air I breathe with the language of *submission*. Neither must I bear false witness against my neighbour, for his name reminds me, that some five and twenty years ago, the Patriarch of American Freedom, assisted by southern politicians, laid in the exclusion of all commerce with foreign nations, the foundation of protection to domestic manufactures. "We must bring our workshops from Europe!"—"We must not consume the productions of those who injure and insult us." "Perish commerce! let our constitution live!"—Such was the language which for years found an echo in every southern bosom, from the Potomac to the Mississippi. Such was the feeling that bore us through Embargo—Non-Importation—War. Need I tell you, gentlemen, that it was southern votes which, in eighteen hundred and sixteen, carried a tariff partly for revenue partly protective, against the strenuous opposition of the navigating interest? And must I protest, even to you, that this recapitulation, is not made to defend or accuse, the past or present—to inculpate or exculpate, any man, or party, or people—but simply because it is the truth.

"The thorns we reap, are of the tree we planted;" they may not wound us the less; but surely we have no right to impute all the injury to others. I do not say we ought to bear them patiently—or at all. I will not presume to tell a whole commonwealth what it can or cannot bear. But I will recall to the recollection of my countrymen, even at the risk of some odium to myself, that the manufacturing states were made such by our legislation. We destroyed their shipping and they turned to manufactures.—Must we destroy their manufactures that they may return to their shipping?

It is natural enough that we should seek to remove restrictions which are hurtful to our industry: but it is equally natural they should strive to retain what they imagine beneficial to theirs. Considering when—by whom—and under what circumstances they were imposed, it is asking too much of human nature, to expect they will be readily abandoned. A part of the population on which they were forced, once spoke of seceding from the Union if they were persisted in. But the union has survived their discontent. They converted our folly to their benefit; and now *we* meditate secession unless *they* will instantly relinquish their advantage. Perhaps they have enjoyed it long enough. Perhaps they have more than indemnified themselves for the losses which we made them suffer. Certainly our injustice, if we committed any, cannot justify theirs. Most undoubtebly the interchange of wrong for wrong is impolitic—inhuman—unchristian. Still the practical question recurs: Must we not suffer something from our own imprudence? Can we expect *instant* concession? Shall we not be satisfied to win back again step by step, and with the arms of truth and reason, the ground which we lost by an abandonment of both?

But are we to endure forever? What right have we to expect relief from those who are interested to oppress us? This is my answer. Either the theory of free trade is not true; or if true, it must ultimately triumph.

If we assume that man cannot distinguish right from wrong, truth from error—is incapable of self government—will not pursue his own happiness—or can promote it by injustice, our institutions are a lie, and federal representative republic, the very midsummer madness of drivelling imbecility. Tell me not of constitutional restrictions and concurring majorities! Man's universal, eternal laws, are those of Reason, or Habit, or Force. All the checks and balances of government, practically resolve themselves into these; and every other device for bending the will of the greater, to that of the smaller number, however subtle and ingenious, is too delicate to be useful. Had habit established nullification as a remedy for federal usurpations, it might be submitted to, just as long as the constitution could remain unaltered; but no longer. If it is so hard for a minority to submit, would the hardship be diminished if a majority had to bear it? From habit however, nullification has no sanction. Is it an appeal to the Reason of the Tariff states? After the obnoxious law has been solemnly annulled as unconstitutional by one member of the confederacy—in an assembly of the whole collected people, unanimous, if you please—and until the requisite majority of the other states decide whether it is constitutional or not, is the offensive statute to be operative or inoperative on the state which has annulled it? To concede its operation, would be a solecism reducing the proposed remedy to a more formal method of remonstrance. To suspend its execution, is giving to the dissent of one state, a veto on the common legislation of all: a veto assuming in its exercise, the unconstitutionality of the statute, which yet remains confessedly *sub judice*, and hale to be confirmed by the requisite majority of states. Nothing short of ancient usage or the most explicit constitutional provision, could prevail on the majority, to acquiesce in such a state of things: and every dispassionate observer will perceive, that in the abscence of such usage or provisions, attempts would be—must be made, by those administering the government, to execute in the dissenting state, the same law which prevailed in all the others. However conducted, and however opposed, this must end in force—force used to uphold the law, and force employed to resist it.

Long then, before the complicated post-nullifying process of revision could pass through its labyrinth of tribunals—its maze of forms—before three and twenty legislatures could assemble, deliberate, and decide, the sword, that keen and clear interpreter of right and just, would have solved the constitutional difficulty, and when the snail-paced rescript came, it would come to men, clad in angry steel, to be burned in derision by the torch of civil war.

Nullification, however qualified, disguised, or explained, has then this attribute of an evil spirit. It is swift of foot only on bad errands. It flies to scatter discord: it limps to bring peace. Let me not be misunderstood. In speaking freely, of what I feel strongly, the dangers of the doctrine: it is far from my intention to impeach the motives of its advocates. I have heard it maintained with arguments the most plausible, and eloquence the most seductive, by men whose talents may receive my humble admiration, but to whose unquestionable patriotism I cannot, without insolence, even offer to bear witness.

In the heat of conflict—in the exasperation of defeat—the sense of southern wrongs has often overcome my own habitual calmness. And is it possible for me to deny indulgence to the words or projects of fellow combatants embarked in the same cause—contending with the same adversary—men of more ardent tempers, and only resentful perhaps, in proportion as they are brave and generous? Such spirits are never first in an unworthy feud.—If it becomes so, the blame must rest with a portion of their followers. Nor is it hard to draw the line. The envious, desperate, or interested are soon known. They court every party and betray all. As for those amiable enthusiasts, bearing in their veins the blood of liberty's martyrs, who are indifferent counsellors, it may be, at the commencement of a difficulty, but excellent companions to stand by you in the end, they are not more to be checked than cherished. That they have failed to convert me to their favourite faith, may perhaps be owing to my phlegm or dullness. Certainly not to any want of ability in them, or any prejudice in me. Far from reproaching what I believe to be their errors, I do not even think it wonderful, that in honestly seeking a remedy for the disorders of the republic, many should entangle themselves in refinements that confuse when they do not convince. Yet the very subtlety of the argument is its great defect. When the logic is too acute, the edge turns. If we want it for common use it must be coarse and stronger. Shall I be cited to show that the tariff is unjust—be told that if unjust we ought to resist it—and if resisted, according to my own argument, that resistance must be effectual. What I said concerns appeals to reason only. When force becomes the arbiter, it is not justice or even courage that decides. My proof is in one word—POLAND! Were it otherwise, trial by ordeal and judicial combat should be restored, and the victor in battle would once more become right by the judgment of God.

But what hope have we of redress, if not in nullification? How can we expect to convince men rendered deaf by interest to every remonstrance? I answer, the interest against us, is less real than apparent. The gain of the farming states by the tariff is imaginary. A European war would, in all probability, dissipate their allusion at once. A constitutional amendment in favor of roads and canals might dissolve the combination of the East and West. It is not impossible, that in the disposition of the public lands, means might be found to restore the harmony of our country.—Even the necessity of exporting an immense and annually increasing surplus of domestic products, and of importing lawfully, or illicitly, in good sor in specie, the corresponding millions for which it is exchanged, must at no distant day occasion new reductions of our imposts. But before, and above all, if we are right, we have the weapons which seldom fail. Am I asked when did reason and justice conquer interest and prejudice? I point to all the triumphs of truth and time. To a reform in the English reformation restoring civil privileges to a persecuted sect—to such an extension of the elective franchise, as Chatham dared not meditate, and Fox could not accomplish. To revolutions less bloody, and codes less barbarous—to the liberty of the press—to our own institutions, the hope and admiration of all that is liberal in christendom—in a word, to the extended and extending empire of opinion.

We have heard to be sure, that a total, immediate, unconditional abandonment of the principle of protection is our *right:* that we ask nothing more; will take nothing less; and must not stoop to buy justice. These are lofty and captivating sentiments; yet a doubt may be indulged, whether they are practical. *Justice* is a rare commodity, even among friends and neighbors; and though forbidden to be sold, he is thought lucky who pays dearly, and gets it at last, after enduring the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, the law's delay, the insolence—and what to some, is worse the *fees* of office.

If indeed we are resolved to yield no pretension—brook no compromise—if the tariff is really *insupportable;* and a nostrum must be found to cure it now—at once—and forever—*secession* and not *nullification*, is the melancholy, but appropriate remedy. I no more approve of the one than I justify the other. If Heaven hears my prayers, both will be spared me. My life, though short, and more fortunate than happy, will be far too long, should I survive to bear part in a civil war, or to witness a dissolution of the Union. Yet the last I am persuaded would be the least evil. It may be effected without the guilt of home-shed blood; which is to me, of itself, a sufficient ground of preference. It is probable that if Georgia or South Carolina, or both should think proper to withdraw, no attempt would be made to prevent them. They may be allowed to depart into obscure independence, if they can maintain it; to settle quietly as a petty principality; or sink into appanage of European power. I cannot believe that the secession of the whole south would be seen with equal indifference. Of this our antagonists suppose there is no danger: and they hug themselves with the belief, that unless all made common cause, the new government will hardly be formidable enough for freedom. Without the Chesapeake it would scarcely have a port into which a frigate could enter; and New Orleans would be wanted as an outlet for Mississippi, and the means of a favorable alliance with the west. But I will not conjecture the effects of such a change. May God avert it! Still less will I imagine that questions so serious and afflicting can be agitated merely for intimidation, or to serve or thwart the ambition of any party. It is doubtless important that our brethren; our unjust and selfish brethren, if you choose; but still our brethren; should know the intensity of our feelings and our sufferings; our deep, settled, and unanimous hostility to the protective system. It may be worth reflecting, nevertheless, how far, at this time, unfounded suspicions may be thrown upon our motives, by the pendency of a Presidential election—the pledges contemporaneously given to certain candidates, and the eager discussion of even contingent pretensions, which four years yet, are wanting to mature.

In this allusion however, as in all I have said or omitted, it is my earnest desire to estrange no ally, to provoke no opponent. More than enough of scoffing and reproach has already past between the members of this Union. Its integrity has been shaken as much perhaps, by mutual taunts, as by real injuries. Sharp sayings, at all times, leave behind them bitter recollections; but they are especially unseasonable at a crisis like the present.

Indulge me with a remark or two on the tone of this reply. It may be thought too mild for the temper of the times. Anger will not bear, that his antagonist should be only gently censured, and exhortations to moderate counsels, grate harshly on the ears of injured men. Yet, after all, when delusions, not heads, must be broken, the best words for service, sound the least like blows. I admit, it is not enough, that he whom you honor with your confidence, should faithfully represent your rights, your wishes, your interests. There should be chords in his bosom, responsive to your every passion. But their echoes need not reach you, to swell the notes of discord. He who would appease, if he cannot reconcile, contending parties, must be careful not to augment their mutual prejudices.—He should rather strive to abate their respective claims and animosities. Too many will be found in every country, to flatter and inflame the indignations of the sovereign—whether people or despot: Comparatively few to argue with the masters of votes or legions. As the apostles of political toleration are scarce, if one should chance to gain the public ear, he ought to improve the occasion, to beat down, in whatever party may be his hearers, that self sufficient obstinacy, which will allow nothing to be fit, or right, or bearable, but what we ourselves approve. For the reason then, that if I were the representative of a manufacturing state, addressing at this crisis, implicit believers in the beneficent magic of the restrictive policy, I should attempt to mitigate their fire and confidence—for the same reason, appealing to those who are convinced of its malignant influence, it is my duty to soothe if possible their just indignation. Unless this course of conduct is pursued by all who aspire to be thought honest and patriotic, must not alienation spread and become incurable?

If an opportunity were afforded me to confine the circulation of this letter to that region for which alone it is intended, I would add much, which I now suppress. But as this may be impossible, I will not run the risk of being quoted any where, as the apologist of restriction, or nullification; of craven acquiescence or frantic opposition. The consequences are obvious, and I am not insensible to them. No navigator, however skilful, can turn his sails to every wind at once. I have but one consolation. I have not sought to catch any. My notions being probably in many respects disrelished by all parties, will, at least, not draw down on me the suspicion of seeking popularity, the last worst ridicule that can befal one, whose honest ambition is much more to serve his countrymen than to please them.

I have thus, gentlemen, endeavoured to perform what it is presumed was expected of me. In such communications, it is hard to avoid speaking more of one's self, than is either pleasant or graceful.—You, I am sure, will be the first to pardon the egotism into which you have betrayed me: for few know better, how humbly I estimate myself and my opinions. It is useless to wish that more time had been allowed me; and vain to regret that I could not mingle in your deliberations. Could I have anticipated the state of public feeling in Georgia, the honorable employment which detains me, accepted as it was, not merely on the score of health, but for the gratification of my colleagues and constituents, must have been refused. Were I now able to support a long journey, I should still feel myself bound to return. But the hope of reaching home in a condition to engage in an active duty, is yet more feeble than that of being serviceable by my presence. Nothing remains for me then, but to recommend you and our common country, to the protection of that Power without whose aid all wisdom is but folly. If the chalice at her lips must in no wise pass away, her destiny is my destiny, for good or for evil.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, and sincere esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen,

RICHARD HENRY WILDE.

To Col. Wm. Cumming Hon. John P. King, Augustim Slaughter, Esq. Augusta, Geo.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Hive.

CHAPTER OF ERRORS.

MR. EDITOR—Some of our statesmen say, when we import more than we export, it is an evidence that we as a nation have made money. This error is made under the supposition that we send out our produce as an adventure. Whereas the truth is, our principal trade is done by sending orders for goods and our exports are remittances to pay for the same.

And the assertion that the southern states pay two thirds of the revenue, is another monstrous error, and is predicated upon the supposition that we lay out every dollar of our cotton and rice money for imported goods. I have inquired from a number of persons what proportion of their cotton money they lay out for goods, and cannot find that upon an average more than one dollar out of four is paid for necessary articles of every description. About one half the money received for cotton goes to North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland for negroes. A considerable part, also, goes to the new countries, by emigrations.

It astonishes me, Mr. Editor, that some of our great men fall into such glaring errors. I have latterly concluded that they have every kind of sense but common sense—an opinion others beside myself think mightily mixed with the truth.

But here is another position advanced by some, which is, that the producer, and not the consumer, pays the duties. This appears to stand upon a tolerable foundation, and if it be true that the producer pays the duties, then of course we get all our imported goods free of duties. The foreigner is the producer, and pays the tariff. I believe this to be the fact in many articles, but in some others I think the consumer pays. I make errors sometimes myself, Mr. Editor, though I am not a great man, and therefore am charitable to those that err also.

This year I planted my corn too thick, (a monstrous error,) and nearly ruined my crop, and I can hardly suppose the result of their errors will be much more disastrous to them than mine was to me, except it be in the case of Nullification, which I understand has been strangled by Judge Smith. A PLOUGH BOY.

Nullification in N. Carolina.—This article is at a low ebb in this State. Already are the people taking the matter seriously in hand. Meetings

have been held in different counties in the state and have formally discountenanced the doctrine. If South Carolina hopes for aid or alliance from this quarter she will find herself wofully deceived. The various meetings on the subject of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we believe, have all, either directly or indirectly, disapproved and discountenanced the doctrine. But a course more direct is now being taken throughout the state. In several quarters meetings have been held, and in others we notice calls for meetings are made, to discuss and test the subject;—not among the least prominent, is that held at Hillsborough, in Orange County, where Mr. Mangum, one of our Senators in Congress, who has been claimed by the nullifiers as belonging to their party, openly protested against the doctrines, as will be found in another column. Burke too has taken her stand; and we feel confident that a similar response will be given by Rutherford and every other county in the state.

Rutherfordton Spectator.

MR. M'DUFFIE.

A letter from Mr. M'Duffie dated 5th March, 1828, has recently been published in a Charleston paper. The following extract will show what was *then* his opinion in relation to Internal Improvements.

"I think the southern and western states are the natural advocates of a system of internal improvements; and I regret that the constitutional scruples of a portion of the southern people should prevent a hearty co operation. This is the only form in which the southern states can be indemnified for the tax levied upon them to sustain the manufactures of the eastern states."

A few years ago, Mr. M'Duffie, as well as others, could appreciate the necessity and the value of the Union. He could then fear, that "*a sadder page than has ever been written* might record the sufferings of this country, should we divide ourselves into separate communities." Hear him.

"The union preserves us from wasting and destroying one another. It preserves relations of peace among communities, which, if broken into separate nations, would be arrayed against one another in perpetual and ruinous war. It indeed contributes to our defence against foreign states, but still more it defends us from one another. For ourselves we fear that, bloody and mournful as human history is, a sadder page than has ever been written might record the sufferings of this country, should we divide ourselves into separate communities. We fear that our country, in case of disunion, would be broken into communities, which would cherish towards one another singularly fierce and implacable enmities."

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Sept. 29.

The arrival at New York of the packet ship Napoleon, has furnished the editor of the Courier and Enquirer with files of London papers to the 24th of August, and Liverpool to the 25th.

From accounts from Portugal, it appears that Don Pedro's fleet had attacked the squadron of Miguel; but it would seem with very little success.

On land, although Don Pedro's army is more than a match for the enemy in the field, it appears to be hemmed in at Oporto by superior numbers.

Some of the leading English Journals call loudly on the British government to fly to the assistance of Don Pedro, and on the people to assemble in public meetings and instigate the government to interfere in his favour. We apprehend from the whole tenor of these accaccounts that the situation of Don Pedro is rather critical.

From France we perceive nothing of importance; nor is there any thing definitive in regard to Belgium and Holland.

The excitement is still kept up in the German States on the Rhine, in consequence of the Decrees of the Diet; and it appears to have increased, in consequence of an attempt to assassinate the eldest son of the Emperor of Austria, which however does not appear to have been connected with any political object.

Shares in the Bank of England had fallen 17 per cent. in consequence of disclosures made at a meeting of the proprietors, when it appeared the contingent fund was much less in amount than was expected.

Dennis Collins, the Greenwich pensioner, who hit the King of England with a stone at Ascot Heath Races, had been found guilty of high treason and condemned to be hung. It was doubtful whether the sentence would be carried into execution.

A duel had been fought in London by the Russian Prince Troubetskoy and the Russian Count Tolstoy. Prince Paul Lieven was one of the seconds. It ended without bloodshed. Lord Ranelagh, the celebrated duellist, who was on duty at the Horse Guards, supplied the "hair trigger Mantons."

A tremendous eruption of Mount Vesuvious took place on the 29th of July.

HILLSBOROUGH:

Wednesday, October 10.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, will take place in this state on the second Thursday, the 8th of November next. From present appearance it seems that there will be three tickets before the people. We give each of them, as far as completed.

CLAY AND SERGEANT.

1st. Dist. Gen. Phillip Brittain, of Buncombe.
2d. Maj. John Finley, of Wilkes.
3d. John Phifer, esq. of Cabarrus.
4th.
5th. Col. Matthew R. Moore, esq. of Stokes.
6th. John B. Troy, esq. of Randolph.
7th. Dr. Benjamin Robeson, of Fayetteville.
8th. Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough.
9th. Col. William Hinton, of Wake.
10th. Dennis O'Bryan, esq. of Warren.
11th.
12th. Dr. James Norcom, of Pasquotank.
13th.
14th. Hon. W. S. Blackledge, of Craven.
15th. Robt. H. Cowan, esq. of New Hanover.

JACKSON AND BARBOUR.

1st. Dist. John M'Dowell, of Rutherford.
2d. Col. Anderson Mitchell, of Ashe.
3d. Col. Wm. J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.
4th. John Giles, esq. of Rowan.
5th.
6th. Charles J. Williams, esq of Chatham.
7th. Archibald M'Bryde, esq of Moore.
8th. James Mebane, esq. of Orange.
9th. Gen. Nicholson Washington, of Wayne.
10th. Hon. Willis Alston, of Halifax.
11th. George B. Outlaw, esq. of Bertie.
12th. Gen. Richard T. Brownrigg, of Chowan.
13th.
14th. Col. Isaac Croom, of Lenoir.
15th. John Owen, esq. of Bladen.

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN.

1st Dist. Col. Robert Love, of Haywood.
2d.
3d. Gen. G. Lee Davidson, of
4th.
5th. Thos. Settle, esq. of Rockingham.
6th. John M. Moorehead, esq. of Guilford.
7th. Walter F. Leak, esq. of Richmond.
8th. Hon. Leonard Henderson, of Granville.
9th. Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston.
10th. Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax.
11th. Col. Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton.
12th. Dr. Matthias E. Sawyer, of Chowan.
13th. Dr. Francis Ward, of Plymouth.
14th. Hon. Rich'd Dobbs Speight, of Newbern.
15th. Owen Holmes, esq. of New Hanover.

THE CHOLERA.

In Washing city, a notice published by the Board of Health states, that the disease no longer exists there as an epidemic.

In Baltimore it has diminished to a very few deaths daily.

At Richmond the mortality has been very great. In sixteen days 185 deaths have occurred—40 whites and 145 coloured.

At Petersburg, on the 24th ult. six cases had been reported for the four preceding days, and three deaths.

The disease had broken out with unparalleled severity on some of the plantations on the Potomac, 20 miles below Washington. No premonitory symptoms gave notice of its approach, and it proved fatal in almost every case.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

An official statement recently published, exhibits a comparative view of the American and British tonnage entering the ports of the United States, for the years 1830 and 1831, ending on the 30th of September in each year. From actual experiment we are shown what has been the result of the famous arrangement with Great Britain for *getting back* the West India trade, which Mr. Adams was charged with having *lost*. From the exhibits given, it appears that, taking the British possessions in America and the Danish and Swedish islands together, the American tonnage has decreased more than thirty nine thousand tons, while to that of Great Britain has been added more than one hundred and two thousand tons in the same trade!

MICHIGAN.—This Territory is about taking measures to enter the Union. The legislative council have passed an act requiring meetings to be held of the white male inhabitants who are 21 years of age, in the organized townships of the territory, on the first Tuesday of next month, and that a vote shall then be taken on the question whether it is expedient for the people of the territory to form a State Government, and returns of such votes are to be made to the secretary, and laid before the legislative council at its next session.

From the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh, Oct. 5.

The late Fire.—We announced in a hasty Postscript to our last paper, that our unfortunate city had again been visited with a destructive fire We then stated that it was generally believed to have been the result of accident, but we are pained to state that subsequent investigation justifies the conclusion that it was the act of an incendiary. Indeed, so general is this opinion now, that we scarcely know a dissenting voice. No circumstances have yet been developed, sufficiently strong to authorize the apprehension of any individual, and perhaps time alone may elucidate the mystery, in which at present, the matter is involved. It has been a subject of notoriety, that Mr. *Smith*, the gentleman in whose store the fire originated, was in the habit of keeping always by him, a considerable amount in money, and whoever perpetrated the atrocious villany, doubtless did it for the sake of plunder. There was in different parts of the store, at the time of the fire, about $4000, in notes of various Banks, all of which either perished in the flames, or fell into the hands of the incendiary.

As on all former occasions of fire in this city, the shade trees were found of essential benefit in protecting neighbouring buildings. But for this protection, Mr. Richard Smith's fine dwelling and a number of other houses would have been inevitably destroyed.

There was fortunately at the time, not a breath of air stirring, or the consequences must have been much more disastrous.

We subjoin a statement showing the value of the property destroyed, and the respective owners:

Richard Smith, a large building occupied by himself as a Store, and by Mr. Hardford, Tailor This store was filled with a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Leather, &c. estimated to be worth $12,000, not an article of which was saved. There was in the store, about $4,000 in money; upwards of $20,000 in Bonds, besides his account books and papers of every description. Mr. S. being the County Register, also kept the books in this building, and many of them were unfortunately lost. Being in an outer room, he saved a portion of them.

Andrew Henshaw lost $500 in money, deposited with Mr Smith for safe keeping.

Mr. Hardford, about $100 worth of ready made clothing.

Heirs of H. Lane, a two story building, occupied by Hutchings & Harrison, Saddlers.

Hutchings & Harrison, about $300 worth of their Stock.

Henry Warren, a large two story building, occupied by Ruffin Tucker.

Ruffin Tucker, $200 worth of Stock; also 50 bbls fine flour, sent to him to sell on commission.

Frederick Freeman, a large wooden Store occupied by Williams & Haywood. Druggists.

Williams & Haywood, between $300 and $400 of their stock.

Estate of Mrs. Hassam, a small tenement occupied by James Newlon as a shoe store.

Joseph & William Peace, three Stores, occupied by Berry Harris, Geo. Simpson & Co. and by themselves. They also lost about $100 worth of their stock.

Geo Simpson & Co. about $300 worth of crockery ware and groceries.

James Coman, a Store, occupied by B. S. King.

B. S. King, about $200 worth of his stock.

Mrs. Ann Bond, two tenements, occupied by Jas. Litchford and B. B. Smith.

Robert Cannon, his Store and about $600 worth of his stock.

William Tucker, a house occupied by John Holloway as a shoe store.

Bank of Newbern, a two story brick building, occupied by Bernard Dupuy.

We are aware that *details* always lessen interest. Thus the foregoing particulars will appear almost as nothing, when compared with the destruction by like calamitous events in large cities. But every pecuniary loss is comparative. It will be seen that several merchants were burnt out; yet they fortunately had time to secure the greater part of their goods (Mr. R Smith excepted.) But few of the houses destroyed in January last having been yet rebuilt, great inconvenience is experienced for want of Stores in which business may be resumed.

Few of the evils of life are without consolation, and we rejoice to state, that neither in the late fire, nor in either of the former calamities of the same kind, were any lives lost, or any serious personal injury sustained. This we consider remarkable, as they all happened in the dead of night, whilst the inhabitants were enchained in sleep, and no eye but that of a merciful Providence watched over them.

Another attempt!—Since the above was in type, we have had another alarm, which but for its timely discovery, would have involved the remaining business portion of the town in ruins. That this attempt was the work of an incendiary, there cannot be the *shadow of a doubt* Combustible materials had been placed under a pile of old plank and shingles, immediately in the rear of Mr. John Primrose's Store.—The wind rose a little after dark and caused the concealed embers to burst out at an earlier hour than was anticipated by the wretch who placed them there, and of course, the fire was speedily extinguished. We need not exhort our citizens, conscious as they are of their critical situation, to be upon the alert That there are among us individuals capable of deliberate *Arson*, a crime of all others most fraught with guilt, is a fact, which none are so obstinate as not to admit. Our only remedy is prudence and vigilance.—By pursuing strictly this course, we may yet succeed in ferreting out the vermin with which our city is infested.

Ibid

Pusuant to public notice heretofore given, a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus was held at the Court House in Concord, on Saturday, the 22d of September, composed of all, without distinction of party, friendly to the Union.

On motion, Joseph Young, esq. was called to the chair, and James G. Spears, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained in a short and pertinent address from the chair, he was succeed by John Phifer, esq. who addressed the meeting in favor of UNION and against *Nullification*.

After he had concluded, D. M. Barringer, esq. spoke at considerable length, and in an able and eloquent address, took a view of the excitement in the south, the origin and history of the government, and the blessings it had bestowed. He then spoke of nullification as false in theory and dangerous in practice; that it was not to be drawn from the resolutions of '98 and '99, or the writings of Mr. Jefferson; that it was denied by Madison, and repudiated by the states that had adopted these resolutions; and that it tended to the dissolution of the Union. He concluded with a patriotic appeal in favor of the Union, and moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were put severally to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, there is much in the political aspect of the country to cause apprehension and alarm in the mind of the patriot—new and dangerous doctrines are advanced and propagated with the most zealous industry —a political party has arisen, who, availing themselves of the advantage afforded by the position of the south, in relation to the Tariff laws and of the general desire for such a modification as will remove the inequality of their operation, have appealed to the passions and prejudices of the people, so as to inflame and substitute these for reason and sober reflection —and who declare their intention to act upon a principle which, we believe, is false in theory and in practice, and subversive of the constitution and the union—and, whereas, in this crisis, of such moment to the whole country, and demanding our most solemn consideration, it becomes the duty of all who are friendly to constitutional law and liberty, and who are desirous to preserve the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the laws and good order, to make an explicit avowal of their opinions—Therefore

Resolved That the constitution of the United States, was established "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty" and that, under Providence, these objects have been answered, and the country has enjoyed a prosperity without example in the history of all other nations.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of the states, secured by this constitution, as the palladium of our liberties, the only sheet anchor of our safety, and that it "*must be preserved.*"

Resolved, That while we concur in all constitutional means to effect a modification and reduction of the tariff, we regard the pretended remedy of nullification as a political heresy, unknown to the constitution, inimical to its best interests, hostile to the Union, and that it may involve the country and the government in anarchy and civil war.

Resolved, That when a law of the general government has received all the sanctions required by the constitution, it is the supreme law of the land, and that until constitutionally repealed or declared void by the proper tribunal, all the states are equally bound by its obligation, and that till then, no individual state has the right to arrest or suspend its operation.

After the preceding resolutions were adopted, it was moved and carried that the following persons, viz: William S. Allison, John Moose, Gen. John N. Phifer, C. Melchor, Jacob Misenhimer, Samuel Morrison, Jos. H. Seawell, A. C. McRee, Wm. C. Means, Alphonso Alexander, Jas. G. Spears, Dan. Coleman and D. D Storke be a committee of correspondence for this county to confer with similar committees from other counties, that may have meetings friendly to the Union.

On motion ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers, and that all other papers in the state friendly to the Union be requested to publish the same.

JOSEPH YOUNG, *Chairman.*

JAMES G. SPEARS, *Secretary.*

MARRIED,

In this place, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brame, Mr. JOHN W. SHAW to Miss MARY CLENNY.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

THE subscribers are receiving and have commenced opening a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE &c.

in the House formerly occupied by David & William Kyle, consisting of every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, selected in New York within the last month with great care, expressly for this market, and will constantly be receiving additional supplies from New York, all of which they will sell low for cash

Latimer & Barker.

October 9. 43—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1832

A
Joseph Armstrong
John D. Amis
George Alexander
John Bapt: Ashe
John Alston
Wm. Anderson
B
George L. Baker
Capt. John Barry
James Burrus
Doct George I. Bason
Elizabeth Bibby
John Brown
Abner B. Bruce, esq.
Collins Bride
C
Timothy Clarke
James R. Conner
John Carlton
James Crabtree, sen.
Benjamin Crutchfield
Mrs. Mary Collens
John D. Carlton
Miss Elizabeth J. Croom
Banna Clappe
D
Enoch Davis
Alexander Dickson
E
Samuel Edmonton
William Ellis
Esthu Exum
F
Susanna Fossett
Doct. Thomas J. Faddis
James Freeland
Elmore Fossett
G
Clarisse Glenn
Lucy Gee
H
Ezekiel Haley
Wm. & Lewis Hutchins
Rev. Isaac Haynes
Frederick Horner
Joshua Horne
Doct. W. Hernsley
Robard Handcock
Drura Horton
Robert Harris
Temperance Hart 2
Eli Hill 2
John Hanks
Joshua Horne
Whitmil Hill
William Horne
I
James S. Irwin
J
Geo. W. Jones
Willis W. Jones
Launcelott F. Johnston
K
Wm. Kirkland 3
Benjamin Kenion
L
James Leathers, esq.
Henderson C. Lucas.
M
Rankin McKee
John McKerall
John Murray
Mrs Arena Martin
Register of Deeds in Orange Co.
Jesse Miller
Charles McCawley
Robert Moore
N
Robert Nutt
John Norice
Miss Rebecca L. Norfleet
P
Nancy Peterson
Tempy Primrose
Matthew Patton
Gideon Price
Alexander Patton
John Primrose
Anthony Peltier
R
Rev. Thomas Rought
James Raney
Phillis Revils
S
A. D. Smith
Secretary Orange Co. S. S. Union
Wm. Strayhorn
John Shepherd
Secretary of Eagle Lodge No. 71
Secretary Franklin Library Society
T
Hezekiah Terry
James Turner
William Thompson
Isreal Turner
John W. Thomas
W
David Williams
Henderson Woods 2
Haris Wilkerson
James Winfree
William Webster
William Warren
William Woods
James Warring
Y
David Yarbrough

Wm. Cain, *P. M.*

October 9. 43—

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, will be exposed to public sale, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, on the 26th day of November next, one tract or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Orange County, designated in the division and allotment of the Lands of Hugh Cain, deceased, to his brother Allen Cain as lot number 6, adjoining Duncan Cameron, esq. and others, containing 95 3–10 acres, more or less: also one other tract designated in the division of the Lands of Hugh Cain, deceased, as lot number 7, adjoining lot number 6, containing 95 3-10 acres, more or less: also one other tract on Mountain Creek, adjoining to and bounded by the lands of Moses Leathers and Sarah Laws, containing acres. A small part of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, and a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further terms made known on the day of sale.

James Webb, C. M. E.

October 9. 43—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being desirous to close their business as early as possible, respectfully invite all those who stand indebted to the firm of H. STITH & Co. to come forward and settle their accounts by cash or note Prompt attention to this notice is desired

H. Stith & Co.

Haw River, Sept 5th 1832. 40—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EDWARD M'DADE are requested to come forward immediately and make payment, or renew their notes, or otherwise they will be put in train for collection, as further indulgence will not be given

Joseph D. Hughes, *Agent and Guardian.*

October 2. 42—3w

STRAYS.

ENTERED on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 29th September last, a sorrel HORSE, blaze in his face, hind feet white, no brands nor marks, four feet eight inches and seven eights high, six or seven years old Taken up by John Bingham, living twenty miles south west of Hillsborough.

Also a dark brindle COW, a slope off the under part of each ear Entered on the 20th of September, by Andrew Burns, living on New Hope, four or five miles south from Hillsborough.

Thomas Faucett, *Ranger.*

October 2 42—3wp

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by I. Irvine Hitchcock, at $5 per annum.

Contents of No. 29.—Vol. 14.

Editorial; Dahlias; Letter from Hibbert & Buist on the Male Maclura, with remarks by the Editor—Golden Rule—Foreign Markets—James T. Jones on Making and Applying Manures—Chess—Thomas Parker on the Culture or Wheat—Jerusalem Artichoke; Indian Corn, extract from an old work, Gerard's Herbal—An Address delivered before the Horticultural Society of Charleston, at the Anniversary Meeting, July 11, 1832, by Dr. S. Dickson—Silkworms, two Crops Reared in one Season—On the Culture of Cow Peas as a Manure, proper time for Ploughing them in, by William Geo. Read, Esq.—New Importation of Durham Shorthorn Cattle; their Pedigrees—Sketch of the life of Eli Whitney, with some Remarks on the Invention of the Saw-gin—Onithology—Legible Writing—Epithalamium—Prices Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market—Advertisements

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view to subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage,) who will send a specimen of the Work containing terms, &c for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

EXPLANATORY AND DOCUMENTARY PAPERS ON EDUCATION.

PRIMARY SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MARYLAND.

(From the first Annual Report of Littleton Dennis Teackle, esq. Superintendent of Public Instruction.)

Concluded.

The superintendent will next proceed to give some advice on the *mode of instruction* to be pursued in the primary schools.

In the instruction of youth, the first object of the teacher should be to make the study a voluntary and agreeable employment. Children are naturally averse to all serious occupation, and prone to desert their books, and resort to play. Not sensible of the immediate advantages of knowledge, and incapable of appreciating the ultimate benefits to be derived from its acquirement, they are restless and impatient under the restraints which it imposes; to overcome this restlessness and impatience, and to render the pursuit of learning voluntary and pleasing, are preliminary points in the business of education—and until this is gained, but little progress can be expected. Unwilling study imparts but a feeble and transient impression. These preliminary points, however, being gained, the greatest obstacle is overcome, the pupil will proceed on the road to knowledge of his own accord, and having a sufficient motive within himself, his teacher will be relieved from the unpleasant alternative of coercion, or punishment. To effect this the study of the pupil should be adapted to his capacity: 'A given task limited to what he can easily perform, should be assigned to him; he should be assisted in his progress by the kindness and attention of his teacher; and his emulation should be excited by contending with others in the same pursuit.' These are the leading means by which the great object, herein proposed, is to be achieved—whilst, on the contrary, if the study of youth be not suited to their capacity not only the time devoted to it will be wasted, but every natural or preconceived aversion will be confirmed. Children under the age of ten years should be directed to such incipient books, and elementary branches of study, as mainly depend on memory—the tables of arithmetic and simple rules are of course included; but the combination of rules in arithmetic, requiring the exercise of considerable judgment, cannot be held as properly applicable to the early stages of education. It should be reserved for after years, when the judgment shall have become more mature. The same remark may apply with equal force to English grammar; as it is a study, when rightly pursued, which involves the analysis of language, and requires more thought and reflection, than children under the age of ten, are capable of. Memory it is true, is employed in committing the rules and definitions of grammar; and, so far as that faculty is concerned, children at a very early age are competent to the study; but the application of these rules, in the exercise of parsing, is the peculiar province of the judgment.

To induce children to apply themselves willingly to study, it is important that a *definite task* should always be assigned to them. At the first view this may not appear to be deserving of the importance which is here ascribed to it; but a little reflection will present it in a different light. A child, who on entering on his study, has a given task before him, knows or can calculate with certainty when his labours will be ended. He sees that it depends upon himself, whether he is to be sooner or later, liberated. This circumstance, more perhaps than any other, alleviates the burden of his study, and animates him to greater exertion. On the other hand, without a given task before him, he sees no other termination to his labours than the uncertain will and pleasure of his teacher. In this state of uncertainty, he naturally becomes impatient, and associating study with his restlessness of mind, he contracts an unwillingness, if not a dislike for it. Nothing tends more to alleviate labour, than the prospect of a certain end to it in view. It relieves the mind from that wearisome state of uncertainty which makes the time seem longer than it really is. This principle, if judiciously applied, may be subservient to the best of purposes; while, if neglected, it may defeat the wisest plans of education.

In making study a voluntary and agreeable employment to youth, much also will depend on *the character and conduct of the teacher*. Children associate study with the circumstances under which they pursue it; and no circumstance is more important in this respect, than the treatment they receive from their teacher. If that treatment be mild, conciliatory, and impartial, it will attach them to study, inspire them with confidence, and at the same time increase that deference and respect for their teacher which they ought always to feel for him. True deference and respect are identified with friendly feeling; without that support they degenerate into servile fear. Harshness and severity should only be resorted to as a punishment for actual offences. For any other purpose, they not only subvert their own ends but tend to alienate the affections of the pupil from his teacher, and to confirm whatever preconceived aversion there may be to study. The ordinary deportment of a teacher towards his pupil, should, in fact, be similar to that of a parent towards his child—as, indeed, for the purposes of education, the teacher stands in the relation of a parent to his pupil; he has the like power and authority over him; and is morally bound to the like kind offices, and endearing duties. He should at all times be accessible, and ready and willing to assist the pupil in removing the difficulties he finds in his way.

The influence which a teacher, by proper management, may acquire over his pupil, is very great. There is no other relation in society, excepting that of parent and child, so favourable to influence on the one hand, and submission on the other. Children readily yield to a teacher whom they love, that which they would obstinately withhold from every other person. To please him they will cheerfully undertake the most difficult labours, and submit, without a murmur, to the greatest privations. To cultivate this influence, and to apply it practically to education, is a principal part of a teacher's duty. If he succeed in this particular, the other duties of his office will seem to follow of themselves; and his task, which before was a burden, will become an agreeable occupation.

But the most effectual means of rendering study a voluntary and agreeable employment, is by raising and keeping up, the emulation of the pupil. *Emulation* in children supplies all the motives to action, which *interest* and *emulation* do in manhood. It is a principle implanted in the youthful mind, apparently for the purposes of improvement; but whatever be its design, it is certain that there is no other principle which can be made more subservient to the purposes of education. The utility and necessity of knowledge may be urged as motives of study; but their influence will be rarely effectual. The great benefits of knowledge being realized only in manhood, are too distant, and too indistinctly seen, to actuate a child in his youthful pursuits. He looks to something nearer, some present good to reward his daily toils. Distant objects, although distinctly seen, loose their value in the long lapse of years before he can attain them. But this defect, if indeed it may be called so, is happily supplied by emulation. To excel others in the same pursuit, is in itself a present good—it secures the immediate approbation of the teacher, and gratifies the natural love of praise in the pupil. It furnishes, in short, a child with the same motives to study as if he were at one to realize the actual benefits of knowledge, as enjoyed and appreciated in after life. To excite and keep alive this principle, and to apply it to the purposes of education, should therefore be a leading object in every school. In effecting this great end, it is necessary that the school be divided into classes; each class containing all the scholars, who are of the same proficiency, and engaged in the same pursuits. It is only by classifying children according to their proficiency and pursuits, that they can be compared together, and their relative merits distinguished. Solitary study should never be allowed; it affords no opportunity for comparison, and consequently there can be no emulation. The great advantage of a public over a private school consists in the opportunity afforded by the former of classifying children and comparing them with each other—the principle of classification, therefore, is of the utmost importance in all public schools, and is, indeed, the basis of every plan of public instruction, which aims to excite the emulation of scholars. When children are properly arranged in their several classes, they should be kept, as much as possible, in comparison with each other. Under the present imperfect system the only opportunity for such comparison is at the recitation of their lessons. But under the Lancasterian system, the opportunity of comparison is much greater, as it makes but one business both of study and recitation. And it is this circumstance, more perhaps than any other, which constitutes the peculiar excellence of that system. In this respect the present system must be acknowledged to be inferior: but its defects may, in some measure, be established by a more strict attention to the comparison of scholars with each other, when engaged in recitation. But whatever be the comparison, it is essential to the great end in view, that each one be rewarded according to his merits. There must be a peculiar mark of excellence, to distinguish the higher from the lower, and the middling from the lowest rewards; such as children value at school, are cheap and easily obtained. It is not so much the intrinsic worth that they regard in a badge, as the evidence it carries of their merit. The natural and most obvious mode of reward, is by taking precedence in their class. This simple distinction should never be omitted; and, in addition to it, certificates of approbation should be given by the teacher, to be shown to parents and friends, and preserved as memorials of merit. Such rewards are within the power of every teacher; and, if he be disposed to do his duty, he will not fail to resort to them on all occasions. It would, also, be well to offer as rewards of extraordinary merit, some favourite book, or other present of esteemed value. And if the trustees of the school district should make it a condition with their teacher to expend, out of his wages, or salary, a small sum in the purchase of books or other presents, to be distributed as rewards to the best scholars, it is believed that no principle of the school law would be violated; and although the wages of the teacher might, on that account, be so much the higher, there could not be a doubt that the most ample returns would recompence the expenditure.

To exercise the *reasoning* faculties of youth, by giving them *clear and distinct ideas* of what they study, and accustoming them to a practical application of their acquirements, is another object, in the mode of instruction to be adopted, not less essential than that of rendering study voluntary and agreeable. Knowledge is lasting in proportion as it is the result of thought and reflection—and proceeding from that source, it takes a strong hold on the mind of the learner, and becomes as it were, identified with his existence; while its value is clearly in proportion to the facility of the learner in applying it to its practical purposes. The first object of instruction, therefore, should be to present, in a clear and distinct light, what is to be learned; and to address it directly to the understanding of the learner; and, in the next place, when knowledge is acquired, it should be made available to the possessor, by learning to apply it to practical purposes. There is, in this respect, a radical defect in the education of most children—they are not made to study understandingly, and to apply what they learn to practice; their knowledge is too apt to be mechanical—a mere matter of rote, lodged only in the memory. To remedy this defect, in the common mode of education, is the chief object of what is called the '*Pestalozzian* method, which consists in exercising the reasoning faculties, more than is done by the ordinary plan of instruction; and in making the process of learning much less a matter of rote. This, it effects by the exclusion of all books, and an entire reliance upon explanation and examination in the teacher's presence.' This, however, may be justly considered an extreme which ought to be avoided; but the common method, is not less an extreme, on the other hand. In the Pestalozzian method study is the constant exercise of the inventive faculties: being nothing else than a kind of dialogue between the teacher and his pupil, suggested by the actual or supposed presence of some real object; while, in the common method, little or no exercise of invention is required: every thing is learned from books; and if their contents be well rehearsed, or the problems they contain be solved according to the given rules, the pupil is thought to have done his duty;—as to the application of his knowledge to actual practice, that is rarely considered as a necessary part of education, but is commonly left for him to see to himself, in after life, when he enters the world as a man of business. In the former system every thing depends on practice alone; in the latter on theory. To preserve a middle course, by combining the practice and theory together, is doubtless the perfection of education. The books used in the common schools, are necessary to secure more correct information than can be expected from the extemporaneous conversations of the teacher in the Pestalozzian plan. But when the knowledge they contain is learned, however accurately, by the pupil, unless he can apply it to cases, as they occur in practice, it will avail him but little; he will indeed have learned, but without knowing how to use it his learning will be without value. Knowledge, and the application of it, are distinct objects, and although they ought never to be separated, there is no such connexion between them that one necessarily follows the other. It is the business of education to instruct in both alike; to combine theory and practice, as mutual correctives of each other. To apply the general principles, here advanced, to the different branches of study pursued in schools, would require more of detail than the limits of this report will permit. The superintendent will therefore proceed to give some general account of the recent improvements in education under the name of the Lancasterian system.

The following summary of that system has been digested and prepared from an approved Manual of the British and Foreign School Society, which is believed to contain a more detailed account of the plan, than the original exposition published by the author.

'The whole system is founded upon a principle of order and discipline, by which the pupils, under the inspection of the master, pursue a course of mutual instruction; those who have made the greatest progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, transmitting the knowledge they possess to others less advanced than themselves. Those pupils have the title of Monitors; they have the right of selecting one or more Assistant Monitors, if the number of children entrusted to them be too large. Thus by employing the children as teachers, in carrying forward instruction in every class, a single master may superintend a school of five hundred or a thousand scholars.

'In the first organization of a school, there must be a division into classes; those pupils being placed together, whose abilities or proficiency are nearly equal, either in reading or arithmetic. From this circumstance proceeds two different classifications, when the children are engaged in reading, the pupils of every class are placed according to their proficiency in reading; and when they are engaged in ciphering, the pupils of each class are placed according to their proficiency in arithmetic. The consequence of this arrangement is, that the pupils of a class of reading or arithmetic, are on a level, they have the same degree of knowledge to acquire, and the same duties to fulfil in order to qualify them for a superior class.

'In reading, the whole school is divided into eight classes—the 1st class learn the alphabet—the 2d class, words and syllables of two letters—3d class, words and syllables of three letters—4th class, words and syllables of four letters—5th class, reading lessons of one syllable—6th class, reading lessons of two syllables—7th class, read the Testament—8th class, read the Bible, and are a selection of the best readers.

'Elementary instruction, as it respects arithmetic, has been divided into ten classes. In each of these classes, the pupil learns a single rule of arithmetic, either simple or compound.

'In the new system, writing, in the first instance, is rather employed as a means of instruction, than an object. The children learn to read syllables and words, by writing on their slates, before they read them upon the boards or in their books; thus they learn to read and write at the same time; consequently there is no particular classification in writing.

'The time required to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, by children of a good common capacity, and about eight years of age, need not exceed two years. Some children have finished their studies in a much shorter time.'

On the three methods employed in teaching the several branches of Elementary Education.

1*st. Dictation.*—The children are seated upon the forms of the school, and arranged according to the gradation of the eight classes—every class is superintended by a monitor. If the class comprises two forms, the monitor chooses an assistant or inspector, to superintend the second form; and if his class is still larger, an additional inspector for every form, (the number of children under the care of a single monitor, ought not to exceed nine or ten.) The signal for beginning the exercises being given, by the monitor general, the monitors of the classes dictate the words which the children are to write on their slates. The monitor of the 8th class, having to give out the longest word, begins first; the monitor of the 7th class next, and so down to the 2d. When the monitors have each dictated six words or syllables, they inform the master by turning to him that side of the telegraph, (a small board with the number of the class on one side, and the letters EX (examined) on the other,) which presents the number of the class. The master gives a signal to the pupils to show their slates, and to the monitors to inspect them. The latter first inspect the slates of the assistant monitors or inspectors, and afterwards, the slates of their respective pupils. The correction being finished, the monitors and their assistants return to their places, the former turn towards the master that side of the Telegraph which shows the EX, in order to inform him that the class is examined, and ready to begin a new lesson. In the mode of dictation here described, the word is first pronounced aloud by the monitor, who then deliberately gives out its letters and syllables, which the whole class write on their slates. There is another mode, called silent dictation, which is done without uttering the words aloud, but by pointing to the letters which compose them, on the alphabet board. This is an improvement on the former method, and has been tried with success.

2*d. Reading from Boards.*—The pupils stand in semicircles round the walls of the school room. The semicircles are composed of nine or ten children, superintended by a reading monitor, who is sometimes called Draft Monitor, from the circumstance of the children being drawn out in drafts. The monitor holds in his hand the lesson board, or has it suspended before him on the wall, in such a manner as to be distinctly seen by each child. He then points out the words or sentences, to be read in succession, and requires the children to read them from the board one after the other, as he directs. The children are made to correct each other's mistakes, and always take precedence, or place, of each other, according to merit. This secures the attention of the whole, while only one is engaged in reading from the board. It is an invariable rule that when a child makes a mistake, and is corrected by others, he is to repeat the word, or sentence, until he can do it correctly. The lessons from which the children read, or spell, are printed in large letters, upon detached sheets, the union of which forms a book, for a whole school of five hundred or a thousand children.

3*d. Interrogation.*—The pupils remain standing, in semicircles. At a signal given by the master, the reading monitors take away the lesson boards from the view of the children, and interrogate them on the subject of their lessons. The monitors pronounce a word, which the pupils are to spell from recollection; or read a sentence, and then question the pupil on it. In arithmetic the same proceedings take place. In this method the pupils also correct each other's mistakes, and take precedence or place, according to their merit.

Discipline.

The principle of discipline is in this system, mutual inspection or superintendence. Accordingly it is the duty of the monitors to superintend their classes, and maintain good order. The monitors are either subordinate or general—the former undertake the instruction of their separate classes, and maintain order among the pupils entrusted to them—the latter take no part in the instruction of classes, but maintain order throughout the school. The subordinate monitors are: 1st, monitors of classes—2d, assistant or inspection monitors—3d, reading monitors—4th, monitors of arithmetic. General monitors are: 1st, General monitor of order—2d, monitor general of reading—3d, monitor general of arithmetic.

As it is the duty of the monitors of classes to teach the spelling book by dictation, they should be chosen from the best writers in the seventh or eighth classes. Every class has two monitors, who divide the labour between them; and while one superintends the class, the other continues at his studies—the number of monitors of classes is therefore sixteen.

The assistant monitors are to take a part with the monitors of classes in the inspection of writing, &c. They are always chosen from the pupils of the class to which they belong, and the choice is made by the monitor. One assistant monitor is chosen for each form occupied by the same class.

The monitors for reading are to teach the pupils from the boards containing the spelling book and reading lessons; consequently they are to be chosen from the best readers in the seventh or eighth class; each class has several reading monitors, according to the number of drafts in it.

The monitors of arithmetical classes may be chosen from the pupils who have made the greatest progress in arithmetic in each class. For this branch of elementary instruction is so simplified by means of keys, that a pupil who can read, may teach the four rules of arithmetic, even if he is unacquainted with them himself.

The Monitor General of order, has a general superintendence over the whole school, particularly over the subordinate and other monitors.

The Monitor General of Reading, is the best reader in the school, and his particular duty is to superintend the reading classes and their monitors.

The Monitor General of Arithmetic, is the best scholar in arithmetic, and his province is to oversee the cyphering classes. His duties, as well as those of the monitor general of reading, are often performed by the monitor general of order.

All monitors are responsible to the master, for the good order and regularity of the several departments over which they preside.

How far this system, the leading principles of which have been explained, can be introduced into our common country schools with advantage and propriety, remains to be considered.

It is obvious, on the slightest view, that the advantages of this system are most conspicuous in large schools; and indeed the only advantage it was originally supposed to possess over the common method, consisted in its enabling a single teacher to superintend the education of a greater number of children at a much less expense. This essential advantage it undoubtedly possesses, in as great a degree as has ever been ascribed to it; and in very large schools it rises above all competition. But it has also been found, that some of its principles may be applied with great advantage to any school, however small may be the number of children taught in it. Such in particular is the institution of monitors, for the preservation of order, which secures to the teacher all the benefits of common informers, without any of their odium; and such also is the principle of teaching spelling and writing together, which makes the different operations of the learner subservient to each other. The association also of intellectual exertion, with manual exercise, is another principle in the system, not less important, nor less applicable to every school. In respect to these, and some other particulars, every school ought to assume somewhat of the Lancasterian character. It is not, however, expected, nor is it certain that it would be desirable, that the system should be introduced into the primary schools in all its details. In cities or large villages, where more children can be assembled at one school than can be conveniently taught by one person on the common plan, there can be no doubt of the propriety of adopting it in its full extent. But where the number of children is not greater than a single teacher can instruct, the occasion for many parts of the system ceases to exist; and its entire adoption, in such cases, cannot, therefore, be urged as necessary or advisable.